UNITED
NATIONS

E

Economic and Social Council

Distr.
LIMITED

E/CONF.91/L.13
10 November 1997

ENGLISH ONLY

SEVENTH UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE
ON THE STANDARDIZATION OF
GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES
New York, 13-22 January 1998
Item 7 of the provisional agenda*

TERMINOLOGY IN THE STANDARDIZATION OF GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES

Glossary of Toponymic Terminology - Version 4

Paper submitted by the United Nations Group of
Experts on Geographical Names, Working Group
on Toponymic Terminology**

* E/CONF.91/1.

** Edited by Prof. N. Kadmon, Convenor, Working Group on Toponymic Terminology.

97-34731 (E) 161297 191297

/...

UNITED NATIONS GROUP OF EXPERTS
ON GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES
WORKING GROUP ON TERMINOLOGY

GLOSSARY OF TOPONYMIC TERMINOLOGY

Edited by Naftali Kadmon, Convenor

PART 1: ENGLISH

Version 4.0 — 1 January 1997

Notes: Phonemic examples are shown between oblique slashes / /.
Phonetic examples are shown in square brackets [ ].
Cross references within definitions are indicated by ➡ and printed in bold type.

001	acronym	Word formed from the initial letter or letters of each of the successive or major parts of a composite term. Examples: Soweto (South West Townships); Radar; UNGEGN.
002	address	Computer location where a particular item is stored.
003	allograph	Each of the particular graphic representations of a ➡**grapheme**. Examples: in English, ff, ph and gh are allographs of f, the grapheme for the /f/ ➡**phoneme**; in German, ss = sz = ß, ä = ae.
004	allomorph	Each of two or more differing ➡**phonological** manifestations of a given ➡**morpheme**. Example: the *es* in boxes and the *en* in oxen are allomorphs of the plural morpheme.
005	allonym	Each of two or more toponyms employed in reference to a single ➡**topographic feature**. Examples: Hull, Kingston upon Hull; Vesterhavet, Nordsee; Swansea, Abertawe; Johannesburg, Egoli.
006	allonym, standardized	Each of two or more ➡**standardized** toponyms given to a single topographic feature. Examples: Biel and Bienne; Casablanca and Dār al-Bayḍā'; Kaapstad and Cape Town; Matterhorn and Monte Cervino.
007	allophone	A ➡**phone**, one of two or more ➡**phonetic** variants of a ➡**phoneme**. Examples: allophones of the /t/ phoneme in English *Tyne* as distinct from American *water*; allophones of the /r/ phoneme in Spanish *rio* as against in *Madrid*.
008	alphabet	Set of all ➡**letters** of a language with ➡**alphabetic script**, ordered in a specific sequence and provided with names for each letter.
009	alphabetic	Relating to an ➡**alphabet**.
010	alphabet, conversion	An ➡**alphabet** used in names ➡**conversion**. Comprehensive term for ➡**transcription alphabet** and ➡**transliteration alphabet**.
011	alphabet, transcription	An ➡**alphabet** that is employed in the process of ➡**transcription**. Examples: using only z, not c, to represent the dental /ts/-➡**phoneme** in transcription into German; or only k, not c, for transcribing the velar /k/ phoneme into English.

012	alphabet, transliteration	An ➡**alphabet** that may include ➡**diacritics**, employed in ➡**transliteration**. Example: alphabets used in the romanization of non-Roman script, e.g. for classical Arabic omitting C, E, O, P, V and X, but including ' and other markers.
013	alphabetic script	See **script, alphabetic**.
014	alphabetic sequence	(a) The order in which the ➡**letters** of an ➡**alphabet** are customarily cited. (b) A body of items listed in this order.
015	alphabetic sequence rules	➡**Sequence rules** for ➡**alphabetic script**.
016	alphanumeric	Representation, e.g. in a computer, which employs not only numerals but also ➡**letters**. In a wider sense, also employing punctuation marks and mathematical and other symbols.
017	anthroponym	Personal name. Examples: Alfred; 'Ali; Everest.
018	article	A ➡**morpheme** that makes explicit the (usually) definite nature of a noun, and sometimes its gender, number and case. Examples: English the; Spanish el, los, las; French le, la, les; Arabic al-; Hebrew ha-; Romanian -ul.
019	articulation	Physiological movements involved in modifying an airflow to produce speech sounds, using the vocal tract above the larynx.
020	batch processing	Method by which items are coded and collected into groups and then processed sequentially in a computer, usually at a later time. Complementary term: ➡**interactive processing**.
021	bilingualism	The habitual use, e.g. by a person or a community, of two ➡**languages**.
022	biscriptual	Written or printed in two different kinds of ➡**script**. See also ➡**multiscriptual map**; ➡**multiscriptual gazetteer**.
023	character	Graphic symbol used as a unit in writing; more specifically, a graphic symbol in a non-alphabetic writing system. Examples: Chinese 中 (zhong); Amharic ሀ (hä); Japanese Hiragana の (no).
024	character, modified	Comprehensive term for ➡**simplified character** and ➡**variant character**.
025	character, simplified	Variant of a ➡**character** which is graphically less complex than its original form. Example: Chinese simplified characters (Jiantizi) with fewer strokes than the corresponding traditional ones.
026	character, variant	Each of two or more characters in a ➡**writing system** representing the same ➡**phonological** and/or ➡**morphological item** (and if alphabetic – belonging to the same ➡**typeface**) but differing in shape, e.g. according to its location in a word. Examples: Arabic ع = ـعـ = ـع ; Hebrew ע = ע .
027	character, vowel	In ➡**alphabetic** or ➡**syllabic script**, a ➡**character**, not a ➡**marker**, representing a ➡**vowel**. Examples: Roman *a*; Thai า (a); Korean ㅏ (a); Amharic ኀ (ä, first vowel character).
028	choronym	➡**Toponym** applied to an areal feature.

029	class, feature	Grouping of topographic features with similar characteristics, to facilitate classification, search and retrieval. Example: river, creek, brook, wādī, etc., all classed under 'stream'.
030	coded representation	The representation of an item or of a =feature class by an =alphanumeric or graphic code; the result of applying a code to any member of a coded set. Examples: 0226 - main road; ^ - mountain.
031	colloquial language	See language, colloquial.
032	composite name	See name, composite.
033	compound name	See name, composite.
034	computer file	See file, computer.
035	computer program	See program, computer.
036	computer record	See record, computer.
037	consonant	One of the two main classes of =speech sounds, produced by a constriction or closure at one or more points in the breath channel. Examples: /b/, /c/, /d/, /f/ sounds. Complementary term: =vowel.
038	consonant letter	See letter, consonant.
039	consonant script	See script, defective alphabetic.
040	conventional name	See exonym. In English usage: the term for =exonym.
041	conversion	In toponymy, the process of transferring the =phonological and/or =morphological elements of a particular language to another, or from one =script to another. Conversion is effected by either =transcription or =transliteration.
042	conversion alphabet	See alphabet, conversion.
043	conversion table	Comprehensive term for =transcription key and =transliteration key. See also =romanization key.
044	coordinates, geographical	(a) The (spheroidal) net or graticule of lines of latitude (parallels) numbered 0°-90° north and south of the equator, and lines of longitude (meridians) numbered 0°-180° east and west of the international zero meridian of Greenwich, used to define location on the Earth's surface (disregarding altitude) with the aid of angular measure (degrees, minutes and seconds of arc). (b) The value of a point referred to this graticule.
045	coordinates, rectangular	(a) Grid of plane coordinates consisting of two sets of straight lines at right angles to each other and with equal units of length on both axes, superimposed on a (chiefly) =topographic map. See also =UTM grid. (b) The values of a point referred to such a grid.
046	coordinates, topographic	See coordinates, rectangular.
047	creole	A stable form of speech, derived from a =pidgin, which has become the sole or =principal language of a =speech community. Example: Haitian creole (derived from French).
048	cultural feature	See feature, man-made.

049	**data**	A representation of facts or concepts in a formalized manner suitable for communication, interpretation or processing by man or machine. Complementary term in computer usage: ➩**program**.
050	**data base (also database), digital**	Comprehensive, sometimes exhaustive, collection of ➩**computer files** and/or ➩**computer records** pertaining to a specific subject. Example: the collection of computer records for all hydrographic features in a country.
051	**data base, digital toponymic**	A ➩**digital data base** containing (all) ➩**toponyms** in a specific region, with or without accompanying data, in computer-readable form.
052	**data base management system**	A collection of ➩**software** required for using a ➩**digital data base** so as to enable independent users to access this data base.
053	**data dictionary**	Catalog of definitions of the contents of a ➩**digital data base**, including ➩**data element** reference labels, ➩**file formats**, internal reference codes and text entry, as well as their relationships.
054	**data directory**	See **data dictionary**.
055	**data element**	Description of a basic unit of identifiable and definable information to occupy a specific ➩**data field** in a ➩**computer record**. Example: 'Date of ratification of name by the names authority'.
056	**data field**	Space for a specific ➩**data element** in a ➩**computer record**. Example: the fields for the coordinates in a place name computer record.
057	**data interchange, translingual**	Data exchange (especially by computer) via standardized codes and/or terminology not bound to a particular language.
058	**data item**	Value or content of a particular ➩**data element** in a specific ➩**computer record**. Example: 01.01.97 in the ➩**data field** for 'date'.
059	**data portability**	The possibility of running and/or using the same data on different computer systems.
060	**default value**	In computer processing, an option chosen by the computer automatically in the absence of explicit instructions by the human operator.
061	**defective alphabetic script**	See **script, defective alphabetic**.
062	**descriptive term**	A word (usually a common noun, an adjective or a phrase) e.g. printed in a map, which designates a ➩**topographic feature** by its properties, but which does not constitute a ➩**toponym**. Examples: airfield, canal; water tower; perennial, seasonal (for streams).
063	**designation**	See **descriptive term**.
064	**diacritic**	A sign, usually small, placed above, below or across a ➩**letter** or group of letters in order to change the ➩**phonemic** value of the original letter(s), or to denote stress or tone, or to distinguish between two words. Examples: German ä, ö, ü; š and č in the romanization of Russian Cyrillic; ḫ in the romanization of Hebrew; Polish ł; Romanian ţ; French *où* (where) as against *ou* (or). See also ➩**marker**.
065	**diacritical mark, diacritical sign**	See **diacritic**.

066	dialect	Regionally or socially distinctive variety of a =language, characterised and identified by a particular set of words, grammatical structures and pronunciation. The distinction between =dialect and =language is sometimes difficult to establish. See also =diglossia; =vernacular.
067	dictionary, geographical	List of geographical terms and/or names, usually arranged in =alphabetical order, providing definitions, explanatory information or descriptive data for each item.
068	digital data base	See data base, digital.
069	digital toponymic data base	See data base, digital toponymic.
070	diglossia	A relatively stable linguistic situation in which two different varieties of a single =language co-occur in a =linguistic community, one (the 'high' variety) usually being the more formal and prestigious; the other (the 'low') variety being used in more informal settings, chiefly in conversation. Examples: Greek Katharévousa ('high') and Dhimotiki ('low'); Arabic al-fuṣḥa and al-'ammiyah; in Swiss German: Hochdeutsch and Schwyzerdütsch. In a wider sense also a co-occurrence of two unrelated languages such as Spanish and Guarani in Paraguay.
071	diglossic	Referring to =diglossia.
072	digraph	Sequence of two =letters, which represent a single =phoneme. Examples: for / ʃ /, sj in Dutch, ch in French, sh in English. In some languages, certain digraphs are listed separately in the alphabetic sequence, e.g. *ll* in Spanish, *ch* in Czech and Slovak. See also =ligature.
073	diphthong	Combination of two (or three, in triphthong) vocalic elements in a single syllable. Examples: for /aɪ/, ei in German 'bei', i in English 'time'.
074	donor language	See language, source.
075	donor script	See script, source.
076	endonym	Name of a geographical feature in one of the languages occurring in that area where the feature is situated. Examples: Vārānasī (not Benares); Aachen (not Aix-la-Chapelle); Krung Thep (not Bangkok); al-Uqṣur (not Luxor); Teverya (not Tiberias).
077	endonym, standardized	=Endonym sanctioned by a names authority. Example: among the =allonyms Hull and Kingston upon Hull (England), the latter is the standardized form.
078	entity, topographic	See topographic feature.
079	eponym	Name of a person after or for whom a place is named. Examples: Iago (James) in Santiago; Everest in Mount Everest; Mūsa (Moses) in Wādī Mūsa.
080	epotoponym	A =toponym which constitutes the basis or origin of a common noun. Examples: Jerez (for sherry); Olympía (for Olympiad); al-Burtughāl, the Arabic name of Portugal (for Burtuqāl, also Burtuqān, i.e. an orange in Arabic).

081	exonym	Name used in a specific language for a =geographical feature situated outside the area where that language has official status, and differing in its form from the name used in the official language or languages of the area where the geographical feature is situated. Examples: Warsaw is the English exonym for Warszawa; Londres is French for London; Mailand is German for Milano. The officially romanized endonym Moskva for Москва is no exonym, nor is the Pinyin form Beijing, while Peking is an exonym. The United Nations recommend minimizing the use of exonyms in international usage. See also =name, traditional.
082	extraterrestrial feature	See feature, extraterrestrial.
083	extraterrestrial name	See name, extraterrestrial.
084	false generic element	See generic element, false.
085	feature class	See class, feature.
086	feature name	See toponym.
087	feature, cultural	See feature, man-made.
088	feature, extraterrestrial	A =topographic feature on any planet other than Earth, or on a satellite. Example: a crater on the moon.
089	feature, geographical	=Topographic feature on the surface of the Earth.
090	feature, hydrographic	=Topographic feature consisting of water, or associated mainly with water but not consisting of dry land. Examples: lake; underground reservoir; but not an island.
091	feature, man-made	=Topographic feature made, or significantly modified, by man. Examples: canal; road; populated place. Complementary term: =feature, natural.
092	feature, natural	=Topographic feature not made or significantly modified by man. Examples: river (but not canal); forest (but not plantation). Complementary term: =feature, man-made.
093	feature, physical	Any =topographic feature which can be observed visually. Examples: mountain; river; road; building; but not e.g. an unmarked political boundary.
094	feature, topographic	A portion of the surface of the Earth or of any other planet or satellite that has recognizable identity.
095	feature, undersea	A portion of that part of the Earth which lies beneath the surface of an ocean or a sea, and which has recognizable identity. Examples: Dogger Bank, Mariana Trench.
096	field, data	See data field.
097	file format	See format, file.
098	file, computer	Organized, ordered and named collection of =computer records.
099	firmware	Computer =programs and procedures programmed onto a card or board and inserted into or fixed in a computer. It is not changeable by =software commands.
100	font	A typeface of a specified type, style and size. Example: **12-point bold Times New Roman**; *10 cpi (character-per-inch) Brougham italic.*

101	format	Size and general arrangement of a written or printed document. See also ➥format, file.
102	format, computer	See format, file.
103	format, file	The arrangement of data in a ➥computer file (e.g. records and fields, numeric and ➥alphanumeric, fixed or floating-point, etc.). Usually referred to simply as format.
104	full title	See long form (of a name).
105	gazetteer	List of ➥toponyms arranged in alphabetic or other sequential order, with an indication of their location and preferably including variant names, type of ➥topographic feature and other defining or descriptive information.
106	gazetteer, index	Ordered list of toponyms, with or without additional data, serving as a guide to the source in which they appear. Example: index gazetteer appended to an atlas.
107	gazetteer, multilingual	➥Gazetteer which, for a particular topographic feature, shows ➥allonyms in different languages, not necessarily ➥standardized. Examples: Athens (Athína); Moscou (Moskva).
108	gazetteer, multiscriptual	➥Gazetteer which presents ➥toponyms in two (biscriptual) or more different types of ➥script or ➥writing system. Examples: Αθήνα, Athina; נצרת, Nazareth; Владивосток, Vladivostok.
109	gazetteer, place names	Term sometimes applied to a list of populated places. See also name, place (b).
110	generic element	That part of a ➥toponym which consists of a ➥generic term. Examples: Port-au-Prince; Sierra Nevada, Newport. The generic element does not necessarily indicate the type or class of feature of the item named. See also ➥false generic element. Complementary term: ➥specific element.
111	generic element, false	➥Generic element which does not indicate the feature class of the item named. Examples: Mount Isa, 'Ayn as-Sulṭān, Redhill and Rio de Janeiro are all populated places, not a mountain, spring, hill or river, respectively.
112	generic term	A common noun which describes a ➥topographic feature in terms of its characteristics and not by its proper name. Examples: mountain, sierra, san, shan, dagh, jabal, har; river, wādī, gang. It may form part of a ➥toponym; see ➥generic element. See also ➥generic element, false.
113	geographical dictionary	See dictionary, geographical.
114	geographical entity	See feature, geographical.
115	geographical feature	See feature, geographical.
116	geographical name	See name, geographical.
117	geographical names standardization	See standardization, geographical names.
118	geographic information system (GIS)	Computerized multi-purpose system combining input, processing and output of geographically-referenced ➥data, which often includes maps and ➥toponyms.
119	GIS	See geographic information system.

120	glossary	Specialized list of terms relating to a particular field of study or interest, which may contain explanatory or descriptive information on the items listed. Example: glossary of terms employed in the standardization of geographical names.
121	grammar	The field of study dealing with the formal features of a ➡**language** and the rules that govern their combination, reference and interpretation.
122	grapheme	Graphic representation of a ➡**phoneme** in a particular ➡**language**. Examples: j is the ➡**grapheme** for the /dʒ/ ➡**phoneme** in English and for /ʒ/ in French.
123	graphic form	Written or printed ➡**character(s)**, including any ➡**diacritics**, which represent a linguistic item such as a name. Distinct from spoken and digital form.
124	graticule	See coordinates, geographical (a).
125	grid, topographic	See coordinates, rectangular (a).
126	guidelines, toponymic	Set of rules governing the ➡**standardization** of a country's ➡**toponyms** and their presentation in maps and ➡**gazetteers**.
127	hardware	Reference to the computer itself (central processing unit, CPU), as well as to all peripheral input and output devices such as monitors, disks, tape consoles, printers, plotters, digitisers, scanners, etc. Complementary term: ➡**software**.
128	historical name	See name, historical.
129	hodonym	See odonym.
130	homonym	Each of two or more identical ➡**toponyms** denoting different ➡**topographic features**. Example: Monacó (Principauté de) and Monaco (di Baviera), the Italian ➡**exonym** for München.
131	hydrographic feature	See feature, hydrographic.
132	hydronym	➡**Toponym** applied to a ➡**hydrographic feature**.
133	hyphenization, also hyphenation	(a) In toponymy, joining two or more elements of a ➡**composite name** by hyphens; this normally prevents change of word order in an ➡**alphabetic** listing such as a ➡**gazetteer**. Examples: Höhr-Grenzhausen; Tel-Aviv; Pointe-Sapin-Centre. (b) Placing hyphens between the syllables of a word or between words.
134	ideogram	(a) Graphic symbol which symbolizes a thing or an idea but not necessarily a particular word for it. Used by some writers for ➡**logogram**. (b) In Egyptian hieroglyphs, a determinative indicating the meaning of (clustered) ➡**phonograms**.
135	ideographic script	See script, logographic.
136	index, names	See index, toponymic.
137	index, place names	See index, toponymic. Sometimes applied to populated places only. See also ➡**place name**.
138	index, toponymic	Ordered list of ➡**toponyms**, including data about location but little or no additional information.

139	indigenous language	See language, indigenous.
140	indigenous name	See name, indigenous.
141	interactive processing	In a computer system, the process of interacting directly with a ➡**program** and/or ➡**data** for immediately modifying, retrieving and/or displaying information. This is usually done on a computer screen. Complementary term: ➡**batch processing**.
142	interface	A common boundary at which two different computer systems or portions thereof join or intersect. It can be mechanical or electronic, and can also refer to the interaction between man and computer.
143	International Phonetic Alphabet, IPA	An internationally recognized set of symbols for ➡**phonetic transcription**. Some examples of IPA notation: [ŋ] for the 'ng' sound in English 'sing'; [ʃ] for the English 'sh' sound; [a] for 'a' in 'art' but [ɛ] for a in 'any'; [ɥ] for consonantic 'u' in French 'Suisse'.
144	international standardization	See standardization, international, geographical names.
145	language	In the context of this glossary, a means of verbal communication used by a large community, including the words, their pronunciation and the methods of combining them.
146	language, colloquial	Form of ➡**language** used in informal ➡**speech**, differing noticeably from that used in formal speech and writing. See also ➡**dialect**; ➡**diglossia**.
147	language, donor	See language, source.
148	language, indigenous	➡**Language** native to a given region.
149	language, literary	Written form of a ➡**language**, regarded as the desirable standard for works of literature. May also form the basis of formal speech. Example: Arabic Naḫwī as against colloquial dialects. See also ➡**diglossia**.
150	language, minority	In a specific region, a ➡**language** which is different from the ➡**official language** of state administration and which is spoken by a national minority. It may or may not have official status. Examples: Swedish in Finland, Breton in France, Frisian in the Netherlands.
151	language, national	➡**Language** in widespread and current use throughout a specific country or in parts of its territory, and often representative of the identity of its speakers. It may or may not have the status of an ➡**official language**. Example: Rhaeto-Romance (Rätoromanisch) in parts of Switzerland.
152	language, non-official or unofficial	➡**Language** which, though relatively widely used, lacks officially sanctioned status in a particular legally constituted political entity. Example: French in Lebanon; English in Israel.
153	language, official	A ➡**language** which has legal status in a particular legally constituted political entity such as a state or part of a state, and which serves as a language of administration. Examples: Spanish in Chile; Italian and German in Alto Adige (Italy).
154	language, principal	In a ➡**linguistic community** where more than one ➡**language** is in use, that language which has the most adherents. Example: German, not Italian, in Alto Adige (Italy); English, not Welsh, in Wales.
155	language, receiver	See language, target.

156	language, source	➡**Language** from which a name is transformed to, or adopted by, another language, the ➡**target language**. Example: in ➡**conversion** from Russian to Chinese, the former is the source language.
157	language, standard	That form of speech and/or writing of a language which is specified as correct by an officially appointed or widely recognized authority, or, in the absence of such an authority, which is generally accepted as correct in a ➡**linguistic community**. Examples: Hochdeutsch in German; Algemeen Beschaafd Nederlands in the Netherlands.
158	language, target	Language in terms of which a toponym may be adopted or transformed from its ➡**source language**. Example: in ➡**conversion** from Arabic to French, the latter is the target language.
159	language, vehicular	Language which serves communication between members of different ➡**linguistic communities**. Example: English is the vehicular language of civil aviation throughout most of the world.
160	letter	Graphic symbol serving as unit ➡**character** in an ➡**alphabet**.
161	letter, basic	Fundamental form of a ➡**letter** without ➡**diacritics**. Examples: Polish l as against ł; Icelandic D as against Ð.
162	letter, consonant	➡**Letter** of an ➡**alphabet** representing a consonant. Examples: Roman b, d; Greek β, δ; Thai ข , ฎ ; Arabic ب , د ; Korean ㅂ , ㄷ .
163	letter, vowel	➡**Letter** of an ➡**alphabet** representing a vowel. Examples: Roman a, e, i, o, u; Greek α, ϵ, η, ι, o, υ, ω; Russian а, е, и, о, у; Hebrew א ; Thai ิ , Korean ㅗ, ㅜ .
164	lettering, map	(a) ➡**Map script** in an ➡**alphabetic** writing system. In a wider sense, **map script**. (b) Activity of inserting (➡**alphabetic**) script in a map.
165	lettering, multilingual	➡**Map lettering** in a ➡**multilingual map**.
166	lettering, multiscriptual	➡**Map lettering** in a ➡**multiscriptual map**.
167	letters, cardinal	Those ➡**letters** of a ➡**script** which are contained in most ➡**alphabets** that use this script. Examples: the Roman alphabet excluding e.g. the letters K, Q, X; the traditional Arabic letters of the Persian (Farsi) alphabet. Complementary term: ➡**letters, special**.
168	letters, special	Those ➡**letters** of the ➡**alphabet** of a particular language which are characteristic of, or unique to, this language, being absent in all or most other alphabets using the same script. Examples: Danish ø; Icelandic þ, ð; German ß; Persian ﺱ . Complementary term: ➡**letters, cardinal**.
169	lexicon	(a) A dictionary or ➡**glossary** relating to a particular language or sphere of interest. (b) The vocabulary of an individual person, an occupational group or a professional field.
170	lexicon, logographic	An ordered list of the ➡**characters** of a ➡**logographic script**; the counterpart of an ➡**alphabet** in ➡**alphabetic script** and of a ➡**syllabary** in ➡**syllabic script**.

171	ligature	A graphic stylized combination of two ➡letters, or a connecting line or stroke, indicating that successive sounds are to be pronounced as one. Examples: œ (derived from *o* + *e*); kh , pronounced as ➡IPA /x/ or German *ch* in *ach*.
172	lingua franca	Auxiliary language used for communication between groups of people with different native languages. Examples: Swahili in East Africa, Quechwa in the Andean regions. See also ➡pidgin.
173	linguistic area	See linguistic region.
174	linguistic community	A group of people who communicate with relative ease in a common ➡language or ➡dialect.
175	linguistic region	Region or area where a particular language constitutes the ➡official or ➡principal language. Example: the Flemish and Walloon regions in Belgium.
176	linguistics	The scientific study of human language in all its aspects, including, ➡phonetics, ➡phonology, ➡morphology, ➡syntax and ➡semantics.
177	literary language	See language, literary.
178	local name	See name, local.
179	logogram	Graphic symbol or combination of symbols which represents an entire free ➡morpheme such as a word, without separately representing its constituent ➡phonemes or ➡syllables. Examples: Chinese 中 for zhong (middle); Japanese Kanji 山 for san or yama (mountain).
180	logographic	Consisting of or relating to ➡logograms.
181	logographic lexicon	See lexicon, logographic.
182	logographic script	See script, logographic.
183	long form (of a name)	Complete form of a toponym (in particular the name of a country), including all components. Examples: Al-Mamlakah al-Hāshimīyah al-Urdunīyah (The Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan); Zhonghua Renmin Gongheguo (People's Republic of China). Complementary term: ➡short form; in the above examples – Al-Urdun (Jordan); Zhongguo (China).
184	lunar name	See name, lunar.
185	man-made feature	See feature, man-made.
186	map lettering	See lettering, map.
187	map, multilingual	Map which, for a particular topographic feature, shows ➡allonyms in different ➡languages, not necessarily ➡standardized. Examples: Athens, Athína; Moscou, Moskva.
188	map, multiscriptual	Map which presents toponyms in two (biscriptual) or more different types of ➡script or ➡writing systems. Examples: Αθήνα, Athens; נצרת, Nazareth; Владивосток, Vladivostok.
189	map script	➡Toponyms and other verbal and numerical items such as descriptive terms and spot and contour elevations in a map. See also ➡lettering, map.
190	map script, multilingual	➡Map script in a ➡multilingual map.

191	map script, multiscriptual	➡Map script in a ➡multiscriptual map.
192	map, thematic	Any geographical map devoted to a special subject and not showing only the surface configuration of the Earth. Examples: geological map, historical map, airways chart. Complementary term: ➡topographic map.
193	map, topographic	A map having as its object the representation of the surface of the Earth or the Moon or of a planet or its satellites, and its ➡topographic features – natural and man-made. Complementary term: ➡map, thematic.
194	maritime name	See name, maritime.
195	marker	Graphic symbol representing a ➡phoneme, ➡morpheme or other element of a language and used only in combination with an independent ➡letter or ➡syllabogram. Example: Arabic shaddah (doubling marker).
196	marker, vowel	A ➡marker employed in ➡defective alphabetic script to represent a ➡vowel. Examples: Arabic ـَ , ـِ , ـُ (a, i, u); Hebrew ◌ַ, ◌ֶ, ◌ִ, ◌ֹ, ◌ֻ (a, e, i, o, u), Thai ◌ั , ◌ิ , ◌ุ (a, i, u).
197	menu, computer	List of options available to an operator, usually displayed in graphic or ➡alphanumeric form on the computer screen.
198	minority language	See language, minority.
199	minority name	See name, minority.
200	modified character	See character, modified.
201	morpheme	The minimal distinctive unit in ➡grammar; the smallest functioning unit in the composition of words. Example: 'names' consists of the free morpheme 'name' and the bound plural morpheme 's'.
202	morphological	Relating to ➡morphology.
203	morphology	The branch of ➡grammar which studies the structure and form of words in a language.
204	mother tongue	The first language acquired within one's family.
205	multilingual gazetteer	See gazetteer, multilingual.
206	multilingual map	See map, multilingual.
207	multiscriptual gazetteer	See gazetteer, multiscriptual.
208	multiscriptual map	See map, multiscriptual.
209	name	(a) See noun, proper. (b) In the specific context of this glossary: a ➡toponym.
210	name, alternative	See allonym.
211	name, approved	See name, standardized.
212	name, composite	➡Toponym consisting of a ➡generic element and a ➡specific element, or of a specific element consisting of more than one word. Examples: Mount Cook; Newport; Newfoundland; Kemijoki; Rostov na Donu; Sierra Nevada Oriental; Stoke on Trent. Complementary term: ➡name, simplex.

213	name, compound	See name, composite.
214	name, conventional	See exonym.
215	name, extraterrestrial	**•Toponym** applied to an **•extraterrestrial feature**. Example: Nix Olympica (on Mars).
216	name, geographical	**•Name** applied to a feature on Earth; a special case of a **•topographic name** or **•toponym**.
217	name, historical	**•Toponym** found in historical document(s) and being no more in current use. Examples: Eboracum (for York, England); Mediolanum (for Milano, Italy); New Amsterdam (for New York, USA); Edo (for Tokyo, Japan).
218	name, indigenous	Toponym in, or derived from, an **•indigenous language**. Examples: Culabah (Aboriginal, Australia), Empangeni (Zulu, South Africa).
219	name, local	**•Toponym** applied by a geographically limited sector of a **•linguistic community** to a feature within its area. It may differ from the **•standardized name**.
220	name, lunar	**•Toponym** applied to a feature on the surface of the Moon. Examples: Gagarin; Mare Tranquillitatis.
221	name, maritime	Name of a **•hydrographic feature** associated with the sea. Examples: Estrecho de Magallanes, Bottenhavet/Selkämeri, English Channel.
222	name, minority	Toponym in a **•minority language**.
223	name, official	**•Toponym** sanctioned by a legally constituted (e.g. national) **•names authority** and applied within its jurisdiction.
224	name, place	(a) See toponym. (b) Synonym used by some writers for name of populated place.
225	name, primary	Descriptive name expressed in local terms and language. Examples: Ar-Rub' al-Khālī (the empty quarter, Saudi Arabia); Dasht-e Kavīr (big desert, Iran).
226	name, proper	See noun, proper.
227	name, simplex	Single-word **•toponym**, usually consisting of a specific component only. Examples: Kyiv; Temuko; Malawi. Al-Qāhirah (Cairo) is also a simplex name, since in the original Arabic the article al- constitutes a bound **•morpheme**, i.e. an integral unhyphenated prefix. Complementary term: **•name, composite**.
228	name, standardized	Name sanctioned by a **•names authority** as the preferred name from among a number of **•allonyms** for a given feature. However, a single feature may have more than one standardized name. Example: Kaapstad and Cape Town (but not Capetown).
229	name, topographic	See toponym.
230	name, traditional	An **•exonym** in relatively widespread use by a particular **•linguistic community** and usually found in its tradition and literature. Examples: Alexandrie (French) for al-Iskandarīyah (Arabic); Jerusalén (Spanish) for Yerushalayim (Hebrew); Peking (English) for Beijing (Chinese).
231	name, variant	See allonym.

232	names authority	(a) A body such as a person, board or commission, assigned advisory function and/or power of decision in matters of **toponymy** by a legally constituted entity such as a state. (b) An authority charged with issuing **standardized toponyms**.
233	names conversion	See conversion.
234	names index	See index, toponymic.
235	names survey	See survey, toponymic.
236	names transformation	See transformation, names.
237	national language	See language, national.
238	national standardization, geographical names	See standardization, national, geographical names.
239	natural feature	See feature, natural.
240	noise, graphic	That which hinders, obstructs or obscures the clear transmission or reception of a graphic message. Examples: 'snow' on a television screen; cluttering of a map with too dense graphic information; fuzzy map script.
241	non-official language	See language, non-official.
242	non-vocalized	A written word or text which does not include **vocalization**.
243	non-vowelled	See non-vocalized.
244	normalization	See standardization.
245	noun, common	A word designating any one of a particular kind of being, place or thing. Examples: toponym, gazetteer, city.
246	noun, proper	A word which uniquely identifies an individual person, place or thing. Examples: Albert, Beijing, Budapest.
247	odonym	**Proper noun** of a traffic route feature. Examples: Via Appia (historical road); Airway Amber (air traffic route); M4 (motorway); Fleet Street; Piccadilly Circus; Darb al-Ḥājj (pilgrims' route).
248	official language	See language, official.
249	onomastics	(a) The science that has as its object the study of **names**. (b) The activity or process of giving names.
250	oronym	Name applied to a feature of topographic elevation such as a mountain or a hill. Examples: Matterhorn; Gaurīśankar; Fuji San; Sierra Madre.
251	orthography	Spelling of words according to the prescribed rules of a given linguistic tradition.
252	phone	In **phonetics**, the smallest perceptible unit of sound in the stream of speech, usually symbolized by square brackets. A specific **phoneme** can be realized by different phones called **allophones**. Examples: [ß] for the 'b' sound in Spanish *saber* as against [b], the 'b' sound in Spanish *Barcelona*.

253	phoneme	The smallest unit of sound in the ➡**phonological** structure of a ➡**language** which changes meaning, usually symbolized by oblique slashes. Examples: /b/; /p/; / ʃ / (for English sh). In practice a phoneme is realized by variants called ➡**allophones**, usually symbolized by square brackets, such as [b] in Spanish *Barcelona* and [ß] in *saber* for the /b/ phoneme, or [e], [ẽ], [ɛ] and [ɛ̃] for different realizations of the /e/ phoneme. See also ➡**phone**.
254	phonemic	Relating to ➡**phonemes**.
255	phonetic, phonetical	Relating to ➡**phonetics**.
256	phonetics	The study and classification of sounds made in spoken language. The minimal phonetic unit is the ➡**phone**.
257	phonogram	(a) Graphic ➡**character** representing sound(s). (b) In particular, a ➡**pictogram** representing not the meaning of its object but the sound of its name in a particular language. Examples: pictograms of Egyptian hieroglyphs when used to represent phonetic values, e.g. □ (a seat) for p, the initial sound of the word for 'seat'.
258	phonological	Relating to ➡**phonology**.
259	phonology	The study of speech sounds and their functions in a specific ➡**language** or in two or more languages considered together for comparative purposes.
260	physical feature	See feature, physical.
261	pictogram	Graphic symbol which represents an object via graphic-visual similarity in order to convey either its meaning or the sound of its name. See also ➡**phonogram**.
262	pidgin	A relatively stable form of speech developed as an auxiliary language, whose vocabulary and sphere of employment are narrowly limited and whose ➡**grammar**, ➡**phonological** structure and style are simpler than those of the ➡**language(s)** from which it was evolved. Examples: Tok Pisin (Neo-Melanesian) based on English; Bazaar Malay in Malaysia-Indonesia; Petit Mauresque (French-based, in North Africa); Fanagaló (mainly from Zulu, South Africa). A pidgin which becomes the ➡**mother tongue** of a ➡**linguistic community** is said to be creolized. See also ➡**creole**.
263	pixel	➡**Acronym** for 'picture element'; the unit of storage and display in ➡**raster mode**.
264	place name	See toponym; name, place (b).
265	place name index	See index, place names.
266	portability, data	See data portability.
267	principal language	See language, principal.
268	program, computer	A set of instructions directing the computer which operations to perform. Complementary term: ➡**data**; these can be operated upon by a program.
269	proper name	See noun, proper.
270	proper noun	See noun, proper.

271	radical, radix	Basic form of a ▪logographic character. Example: one of the approximately 240 Chinese basic ▪characters which represent categories of sense, such as the character for 'wood' on the basis of which the logograms for specific kinds of woods, trees etc. are constructed. (b) See root.
272	raster mode	In a computer, storage and display of data on a dense grid of ▪pixels arranged in columns and rows. Example: Satellite images are normally stored in raster mode. Complementary term: ▪vector mode.
273	receiver language	See language, target.
274	receiver script	See script, target.
275	record, computer	Computer-readable collection of related ▪data pertaining to a single topical item and treated as a unit. Example: a single toponym and its related data such as coordinates, date of ratification and origins.
276	rectangular coordinates	See coordinates, rectangular.
277	retranscription	Re-conversion of a result of ▪transcription into the ▪source language.
278	retransliteration	Re-conversion of a result of ▪transliteration into the ▪source script. See also ▪reversibility.
279	reversibility	A characteristic of ▪transliteration which permits a written item to be converted from one ▪script or ▪writing system into another, and subsequently to be reconverted back into the ▪source script, the result being identical with the original.
280	romanization	▪Conversion from non-Roman into Roman ▪script. Examples: Αθήνα → Athina; Москва → Moskva; بيروت → Bayrūt; תל-אביב → Tel-Aviv; 二 ホ ン → Nihon or Nippon.
281	romanization key	Table listing the ▪characters of a non-Roman ▪script together with corresponding ▪letters of a Roman ▪alphabet, including ▪diacritics as required. Examples: Roman šč for Russian Cyrillic Щ; Roman ps for Greek Ψ. Special case of ▪transliteration key.
282	root	Reference to a basic item in ▪linguistics. Example: the stem from which a word is derived, such as the cluster of three consonants in Semitic words, e.g. n z l for nazala (Arabic 'descend') or y r d for yarad ('descend' in Hebrew) and all their derivatives.
283	script	A set of graphic symbols employed in writing or printing a particular language, differing from another set not only by ▪typeface or ▪font. Groups of different scripts form ▪writing systems. Examples: Roman, Greek, Cyrillic, Arabic, Korean, Thai and Hebrew scripts belong to the ▪alphabetic writing system; Amharic, Japanese Kana and Inuktitut (Eskimo) to the ▪syllabic; Chinese Han and Japanese Kanji to the ▪logographic.
284	script, alphabetic	Script belonging to the ▪alphabetic ▪writing system in which a single ▪letter or ▪di- or trigraph in principle represents a single ▪phoneme or ▪diphthong. Examples: Roman, Greek, Cyrillic, Thai, Arabic and Hebrew are alphabetic, but the latter two are ▪defective, i.e. mainly ▪consonant scripts. In (alphabetic) Korean (Hangŭl), letters are graphically organized in roughly square syllabic units.

285	**script, consonant**	See script, defective alphabetic.
286	**script, defective alphabetic**	▪**Alphabetic script** in which the letters exclusively or predominantly represent ▪**consonants**, ▪**vowels** being exclusively or primarily represented by non-letter ▪**markers** in the form of dots or bars above, below or within the ▪**consonant letters**. Examples: Arabic and Hebrew. See also ▪**vowel marker**.
287	**script, donor**	See script, source.
288	**script, ideographic**	See script, logographic.
289	**script, logographic**	A ▪**script** consisting of ▪**logograms** and belonging to the ▪**logographic** ▪**writing system**. Examples: Chinese; Japanese Kanji.
290	**script, map**	See map script.
291	**script, original**	See script, source.
292	**script, receiver**	See script, target.
293	**script, source**	A ▪**script** in terms of which a ▪**toponym** is produced, and on the basis of which it may be converted for use in another script called ▪**target script**.
294	**script, syllabic**	A ▪**script** belonging to the ▪**syllabic** ▪**writing system** in which all, or the majority of, ▪**characters** each represent an entire **syllable**. Examples: Ethiopian Amharic; Japanese Katakana and Hiragana; Inuktitut ▪**syllabics**. Korean (Hangûl), though alphabetic, is graphically and visually syllabic.
295	**script, target**	A ▪**script** into which a ▪**toponym** may be converted from its ▪**source script**. See also ▪**transliteration**. Example: Roman script in the ▪**romanization** of Greek.
296	**segment**	In ▪**linguistics**, any discrete unit which can be identified in the stream of speech. Examples: ▪**phonemes**; ▪**consonants**; ▪**vowels**.
297	**semantics**	That branch of ▪**linguistics** which deals with meaning.
298	**sequence rules**	Rules that indicate in which order words (e.g. ▪**toponyms** in a gazetteer) should be arranged with respect to the sequence of their ▪**letters**, ▪**syllabograms** or ▪**logograms**. Problems may arise especially with letters omitted in the conventional way of citing the ▪**alphabet** or letters with ▪**markers** or ▪**diacritics** such as ä, ö, ü, ß in German; ll or ñ in Spanish as well as with hyphenated words.
299	**short form (of a name)**	In toponymy, the abbreviated or short version of a name. Examples: China, for People's Republic of China; Jordan, for The Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan. Complementary term: ▪**long form**.
300	**short title**	See short form (of a name).
301	**sign, diacritical**	See diacritic.
302	**simplex name**	See name, simplex.
303	**simplified character**	see character, simplified.
304	**software**	▪**Programs**, procedures and ▪**data** associated with the operation of a computer system. Complementary term: ▪**hardware**.
305	**source language**	See language, source.
306	**source script**	See script, source.

307	specific element	That part of a ▪toponym which does not constitute a ▪generic term and which distinguishes it from others of the same ▪feature class. It may include an ▪article and/or other linguistic elements. Examples: Port Elizabeth; Rio Negro; Cape of Good Hope.
308	speech	An oral manifestation of ▪language.
309	speech community	A group of people who communicate orally with relative ease in a common ▪language or ▪dialect.
310	standard language	See language, standard.
311	standardization	(a) The establishment, by an appropriate authority, of a specific set of standards or norms, e.g. for the uniform rendering of ▪toponyms. (b) Rendering an item such as a ▪toponym in accordance with such norms.
312	standardization, geographical names	The prescription by a ▪names authority of one or more particular ▪names, together with their precise written form, for application to a specific ▪geographical feature, as well as the conditions for their use. In a wider sense, standardization of ▪toponyms.
313	standardization, international, geographical names	Activity aimed at reaching maximum practical uniformity in the rendering – oral and written – of all ▪geographical names on Earth (and in a wider sense, of ▪toponyms of ▪extraterrestrial features), by means of (1) ▪national standardization, and/or (2) international convention, including the correspondence between different languages and writing systems.
314	standardization, national, geographical names	▪Standardization of ▪geographical names within the area of a national entity such as a state.
315	standardized allonym	See allonym, standardized.
316	standardized name	See name, standardized.
317	standardized toponym	See name, standardized.
318	survey, names	See survey, toponymic.
319	survey, toponymic	The entire spectrum of activities involved in the collection, recording and processing of ▪toponyms in a specified area.
320	syllabary	An ordered set of ▪syllabograms representing all ▪syllables of a particular language which uses ▪syllabic script. Example: the set of syllabograms of Japanese Katakana – ア, ハ, サ, タ, ナ, ハ, マ for a, ka, sa, ta, na, ha, ma, respectively, etc.; Inuktitut ᐱ, ᐳ, ᐸ, ᑎ, ᑐ, ᑕ for pi, pu, pa, ti, tu, ta, etc.
321	syllabic (as a noun)	See syllabogram. Predominantly used in the plural as syllabics.
322	syllabic (as an adjective)	Consisting of or relating to ▪syllables.
323	syllabic script	See script, syllabic.
324	syllabification	Division of a word into ▪syllables. Examples: Val-pa-ra-i-so; O-ban.
325	syllable	Unit of ▪speech including (or consisting of) a single ▪vowel sound or vowel function, or a ▪diphthong or a triphthong; the first division of a word. Examples: Ge-no-va in Genova; Hei-del-berg in Heidelberg; Br-no in Brno.

/...

326	syllabogram	Graphic ⇒character representing a ⇒syllable in ⇒syllabic script.
327	synonym	Each of two or more words which have approximately the same meaning.
328	syntax	That part of ⇒linguistics which deals with the mutual relations between, and correct arrangement of, words in a sentence.
329	target language	See language, target.
330	target script	See script, target.
331	tetragraph	Four ⇒letters employed together in a particular order to represent a single ⇒phonological or graphical element in a specific language. Examples: German tsch for the /t ʃ / ⇒phoneme as in Tschad, the German transcription of Chad; English shch for Russian Щ .
332	thematic map	See map, thematic.
333	topographic category	See feature class.
334	topographic feature	See feature, topographic.
335	topographic map	See map, topographic.
336	topographic name	See toponym.
337	topography	(a) The surface configuration of the Earth or of another planet or a satellite, or of a portion thereof, including the planimetric and altimetric aspects, i.e. the situation in the map plane and the relief. (b) Description and graphic representation of the above.
338	toponomastics	The activity or process of conferring ⇒toponyms.
339	toponym	Proper noun applied to a ⇒topographic feature. Comprehensive term for ⇒geographical names and ⇒extraterrestrial names.
340	toponym, standardized	See name, standardized.
341	toponym, variant	See allonym.
342	toponymic guidelines	See guidelines, toponymic.
343	toponymic index	See index, toponymic.
344	toponymy	(a) The science which has as its object the study of ⇒toponyms in general and of ⇒geographical names in particular. (b) The totality of ⇒toponyms in a given region.
345	traditional name	See name, traditional.

346 **transcription**

(a) A method of phonetic names ⇨conversion between different languages, in which the sounds of a ⇨source language are recorded in terms of a specific ⇨target language and its particular ⇨script, normally without recourse to additional ⇨diacritics.

(b) A result of this process. Examples: Turkish Ankara → Greek Αγκαρα; Russian Шукино → English Shchukino; Arabic جبلية → French Djabaliya.

Transcription is not normally a reversible process. ⇨Retranscription (e.g. by computer) might result in a form differing from the original, for example in the above cases in Turkish Agkara, Russian Шчукино, Arabic جبجبلية .

However, Pinyin romanization of Chinese, although being a conversion between scripts, but being phonetic and non-reversible, is also regarded as transcription and not as ⇨transliteration. See also ⇨transcription key.

347 **transcription alphabet**

See alphabet, transcription.

348 **transcription key**

Table listing the characters of a particular ⇨source language with the corresponding characters of a specific ⇨target language. Examples: English sh for Hungarian s; German sch for Dutch sj; but also Roman bei for Chinese 贝,北,鲅,阜,背,倍,碑 . See also ⇨transcription.

349 **transformation, names**

In toponymy, general term covering the ⇨translation, ⇨transcription and ⇨transliteration of toponyms. The two latter terms constitute ⇨conversion.

350 **translation**

(a) The process of expressing meaning, presented in a ⇨source language, in the words of a ⇨target language.

(b) A result of this process. In toponymy it is sometimes applied only to the ⇨generic element of a name. Examples: Mer Noire (French for Russian Černoje More); Casablanca (Spanish for Arabic Dār al-Bayḍā'); Lake Como (English for Italian Lago di Como); Mount Fuji (English for Japanese Fuji San).

351 **translingual data interchange**

See data interchange, translingual.

352 **transliteration**

(a) A method of ⇨names conversion between different ⇨alphabetic scripts and ⇨syllabic scripts, in which each ⇨character or ⇨di-, tri- and tetragraph of the ⇨source script is represented in the ⇨target script in principle by one character or di-, tri- or tetragraph, or a ⇨diacritic, or a combination of these. Transliteration, as distinct from ⇨transcription, aims at (but does not necessarily achieve) complete ⇨reversibility, and must be accompanied by a ⇨transliteration key.

(b) A result of this process. Examples (with English ⇨exonyms in parentheses): القاهرة → al-Qāhirah (Cairo); Владивосток → Vladivostok; חיפה → Ḥefa (Haifa); አዲስ አበባ → Adis Abgba (Addis Abbeba).

353 **transliteration alphabet**

See alphabet, transliteration.

354	**transliteration key**	Table listing the ➩**characters** of a particular ➩source script together with the corresponding characters of a specific ➩**target script**. Also called ➩**conversion table**. Examples: Roman po (and not bo) for Japanese Katakana ポ; Russian Cyrillic п for Roman d; Hebrew ט and not ת for Thai ฎ.
355	**trigraph**	Sequence of three letters which represent a single ➩**phoneme**. Example: for / ʃ /, sch in German.
356	**typeface**	Style or design of a set of all print ➩**characters** of an ➩**alphabet**, regardless of size. Examples: Times New Roman; ***Univers bold italic***. See also ➩**font**.
357	**undersea feature**	See feature, undersea.
358	**UNGEGN**	➩**Acronym** for United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names.
359	**unvocalized**	See vocalization.
360	**unvowelled**	See vocalization.
361	**UTM grid**	Universal Transverse Mercator grid, a plane grid of ➩**rectangular coordinates** overprinted on maps to assist defining location. It covers the entire globe in 60 meridional zones with a width of 6 degrees longitude each, these zones being numbered 1 - 60 from the International Date Line eastwards.
362	**variant character**	See character, variant.
363	**variant name**	See allonym.
364	**vector mode**	In a computer, storage and display of graphic information (points, lines, polygons) with the aid of points defined and addressed by their (usually rectangular) coordinates. Complementary term: ➩**raster mode**.
365	**vehicular language**	See language, vehicular.
366	**vernacular**	➩**Language** or ➩**dialect** native to a region, as distinct from the ➩**standard language**.
367	**vocabulary**	(a) List of words of a language. (b) Repertory of words of a particular individual. See also ➩**lexicon**.
368	**vocalization**	The inclusion or insertion of ➩**vowel markers** in an item or a text written in ➩**defective alphabetic script** such as in Arabic or Hebrew. Excepting instructory texts, only sacred texts and difficult or foreign words such as ➩**toponyms** are usually vocalized in print. Examples: 'Alī -عَلِي (vocalized) as against علي (unvocalized); Carmel - כַּרְמֶל (vocalized) as against כרמל (unvocalized).
369	**vocalized**	See vocalization.
370	**vowel**	One of the two main classes of speech sounds (which also includes ➩**diphthongs** and ➩**triphthongs**) in the articulation of which the breath channel is not blocked and not restricted so as to cause friction. A vowel is the most prominent part in a ➩syllable. Examples: /a/, /e/, /i/, /o/, /u/. Complementary term: ➩**consonant**.
371	**vowel letter**	See letter, vowel.
372	**vowel marker**	See marker, vowel.

373	vowel point	See vowel marker.
374	vowelled	See vocalization.
375	writing system	Method of representing the elements of **=phonology** and **=morphology** of a language by a set of graphic symbols which make up an **=alphabet**, a **=syllabary** or a **=logographic lexicon**, respectively for an **=alphabetic**, **=syllabic** or **=logographic** writing system. A writing system is composed of **=scripts**.